



**CAPE COASTAL  
CONFERENCE**

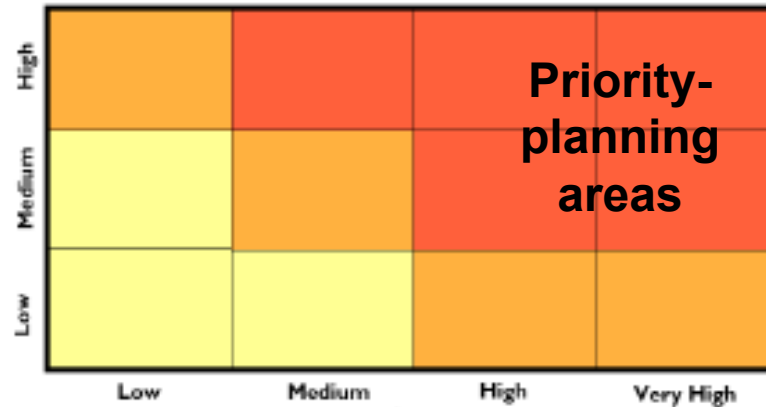
*Linking Science with Local  
Solutions and Decision-Making*

# Unpacking Adaptation Planning: Moving from Theory to Practice

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## Step 1

Climate Projections

Scenario Development

## Step 2

Vulnerability & Risk Assessment

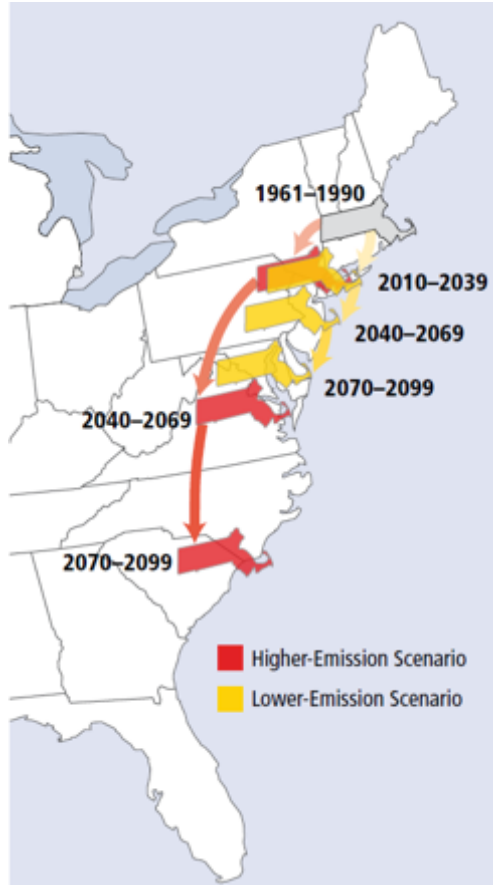
## Step 3

Adaptation Planning  
and Design



# Step 1a: Climate Projections

Temperature



Precipitation



Sea level rise

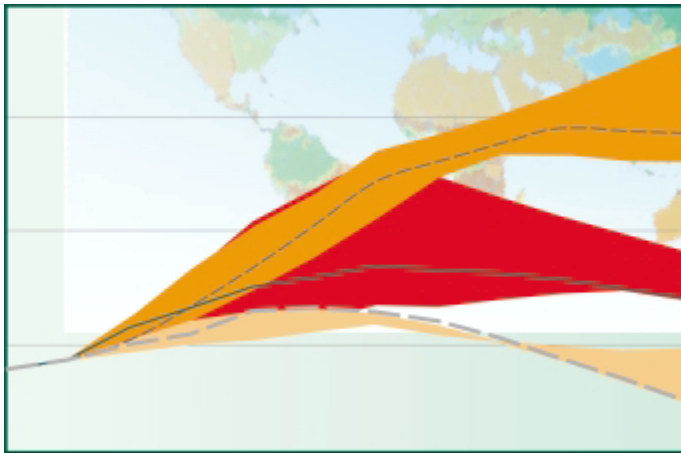


Extreme events



# Step 1b: Scenario Planning

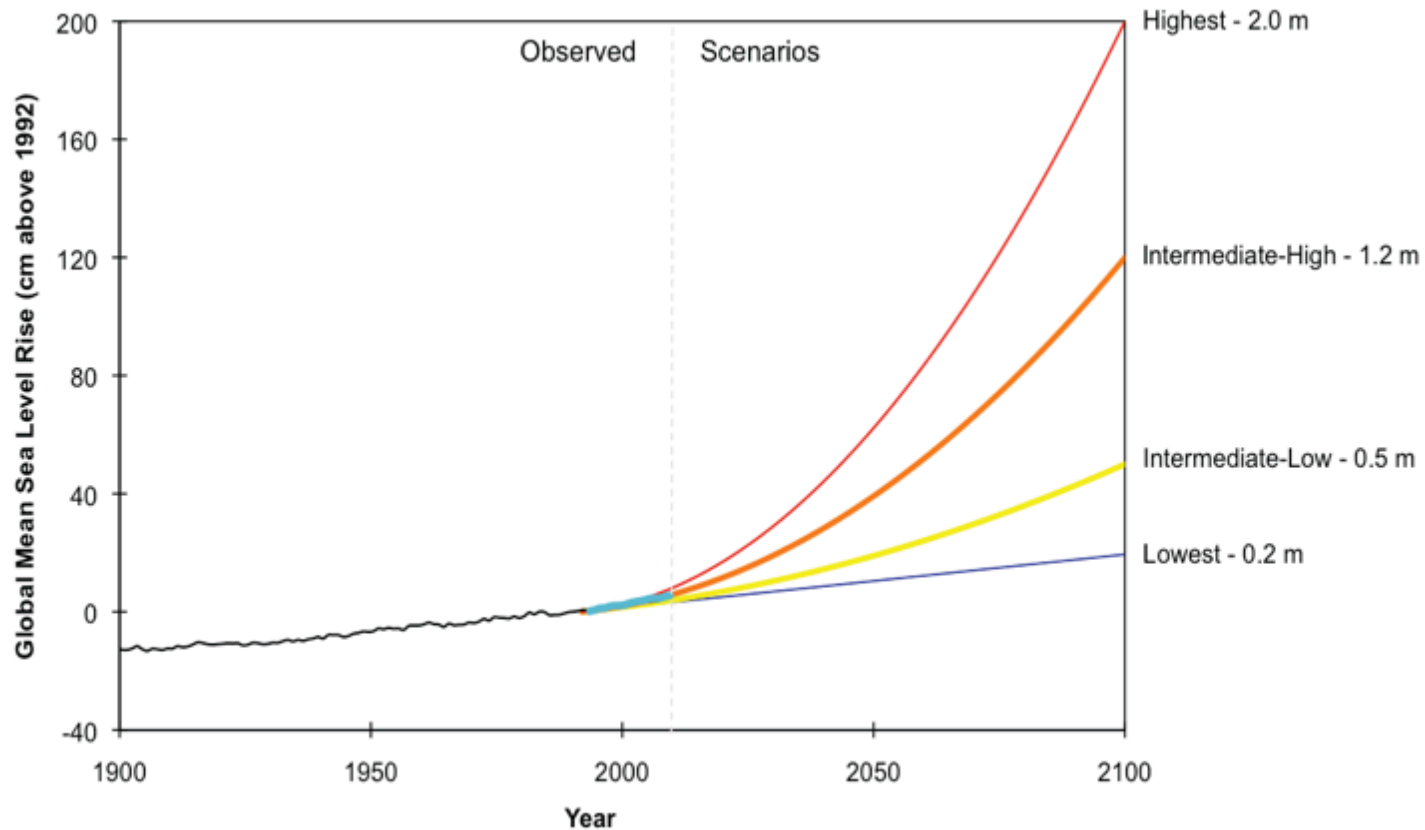
## Possible futures



**GHG emission  
scenarios**



**Climatic parameters**



Global mean sea level rise scenarios provided by NOAA as part of the National Climate Assessment report published in December 2012. The “Highest” scenario with local subsidence was used for inundation modeling in South Shore.



## Sea Level Rise Only

## Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge



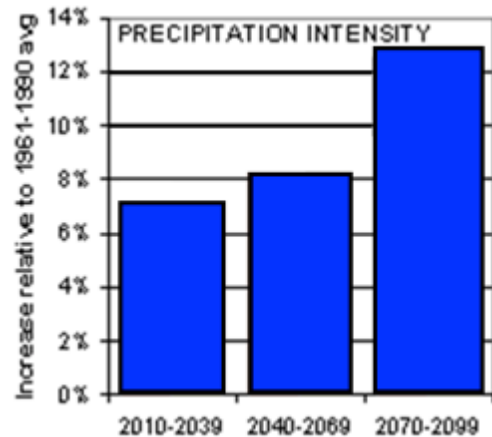
SLR of 1.08 ft by 2038



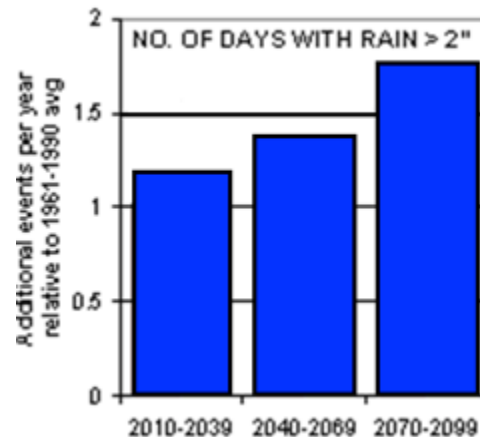
SLR of 1.08 ft by 2038 and  
Storm Surge from Category 1 Hurricane

## Scituate Harbor

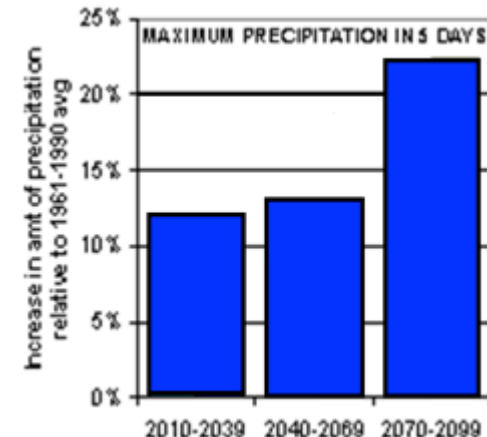
# Precipitation



Precipitation  
Intensity



Precipitation Frequency



Precipitation Volume

- ☐ Overall average annual precip volumes remain the same
- ☐ More frequent and intense extreme precipitation events

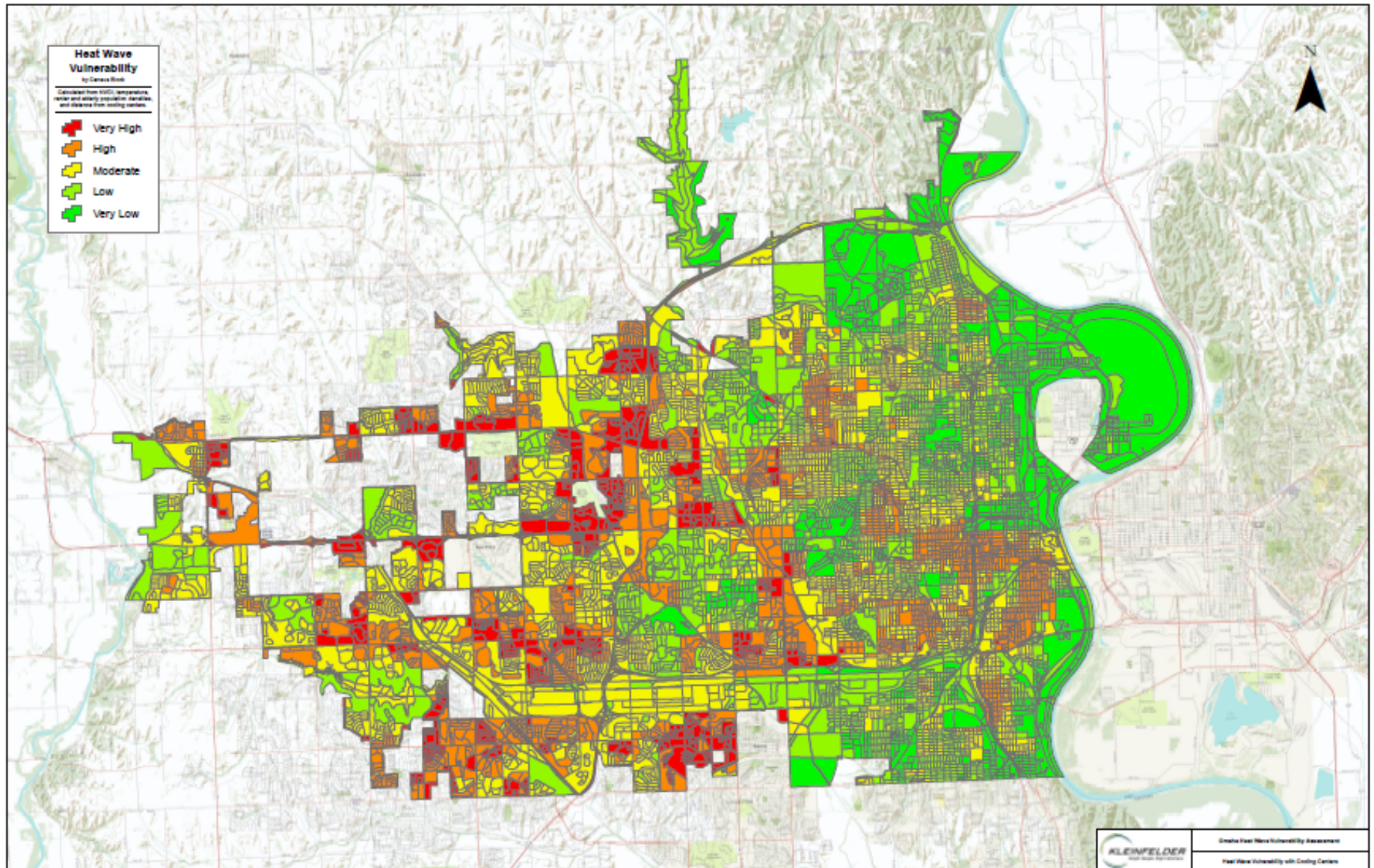


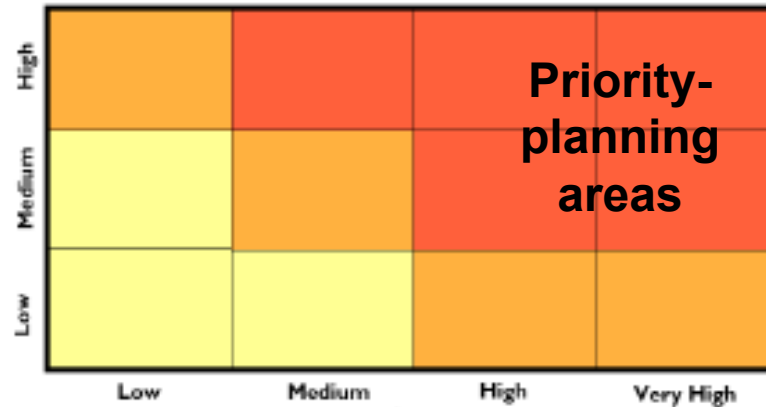
## Linking Surface Water, SLR & Piped Infrastructure





# Heat Wave Vulnerability





## Step 1

Climate Projections

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## Step 2

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## Step 3

Adaptation Planning  
and Design



## Step 2: Identify the Targets

- **Infrastructure**
- **Critical Services**
- **Public Health**
- **Economic**
- **Natural systems**
- **Insurance/Legal**
- **Social Resiliency**



## **Infrastructure:**

### Energy:

- Electricity & Gas (NSTAR)
- Steam (Veolia)

### Transportation:

- Highways, bridges & roads (Mass DOT)
- Local roads including pathways (City, DCR)
- Transit: subways, buses and commuter rails (MBTA)
- Parking (City & private)

### Water & Waste Water

- Water Supply & Distribution
- Stormwater system
- Sewer system

### Critical Infrastructures

- Public safety
- Hospitals
- Child Care & Elderly Center

### Telecom./ IT

## **Public Health:**

### Variables:

- Heat/temperature vulnerabilities
- Air Quality
- Disease Vectors

## **Economic:**

### Variables:

- Infrastructure conditions
- Service offerings
- Economic indicators / economic activity
  - Retail Goods and services
  - Ridership at relevant T-stations  
(who can get to work or not)
  - Number of employees

## **Natural systems:**

- Urban forestry
- Habitat

# Step 2a: Vulnerability Assessment

		Sensitivity: Low → High				
		S0	S1	S2	S3	S4
<b>Adaptive Capacity</b> <u>Low</u> ↓ <b>High</b>	AC0	V2	V3	V4	V5	V5
	AC1	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
	AC2	V1	V1	V2	V3	V4
	AC3	PO	V1	V1	V2	V3
	AC4	PO	PO	PO	V1	V2

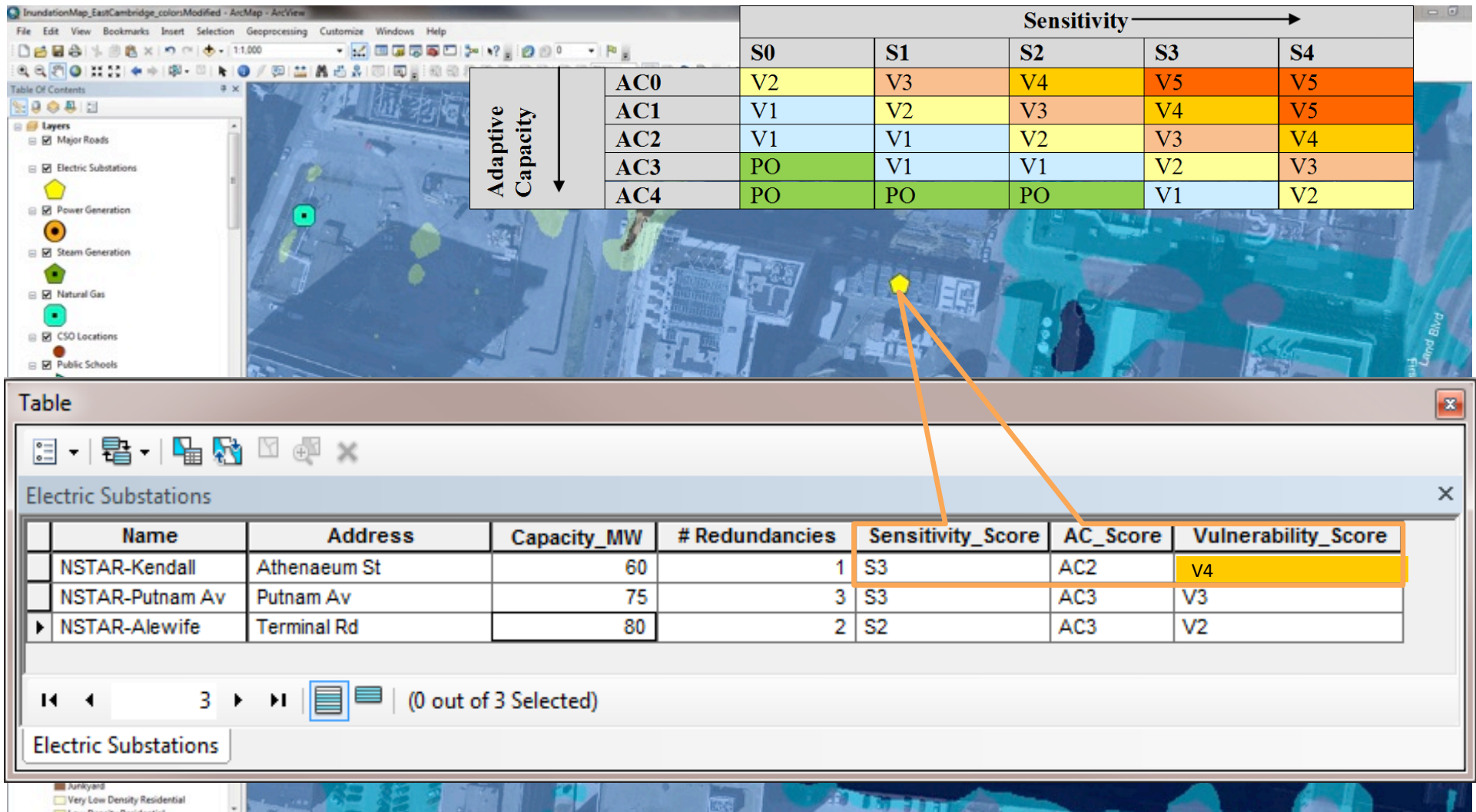
*Analysis of individual assets*



**Magnitude of Consequence**  $\longrightarrow$

**Magnitude of Consequence**  $\longrightarrow$

# Linking GIS and Vulnerability

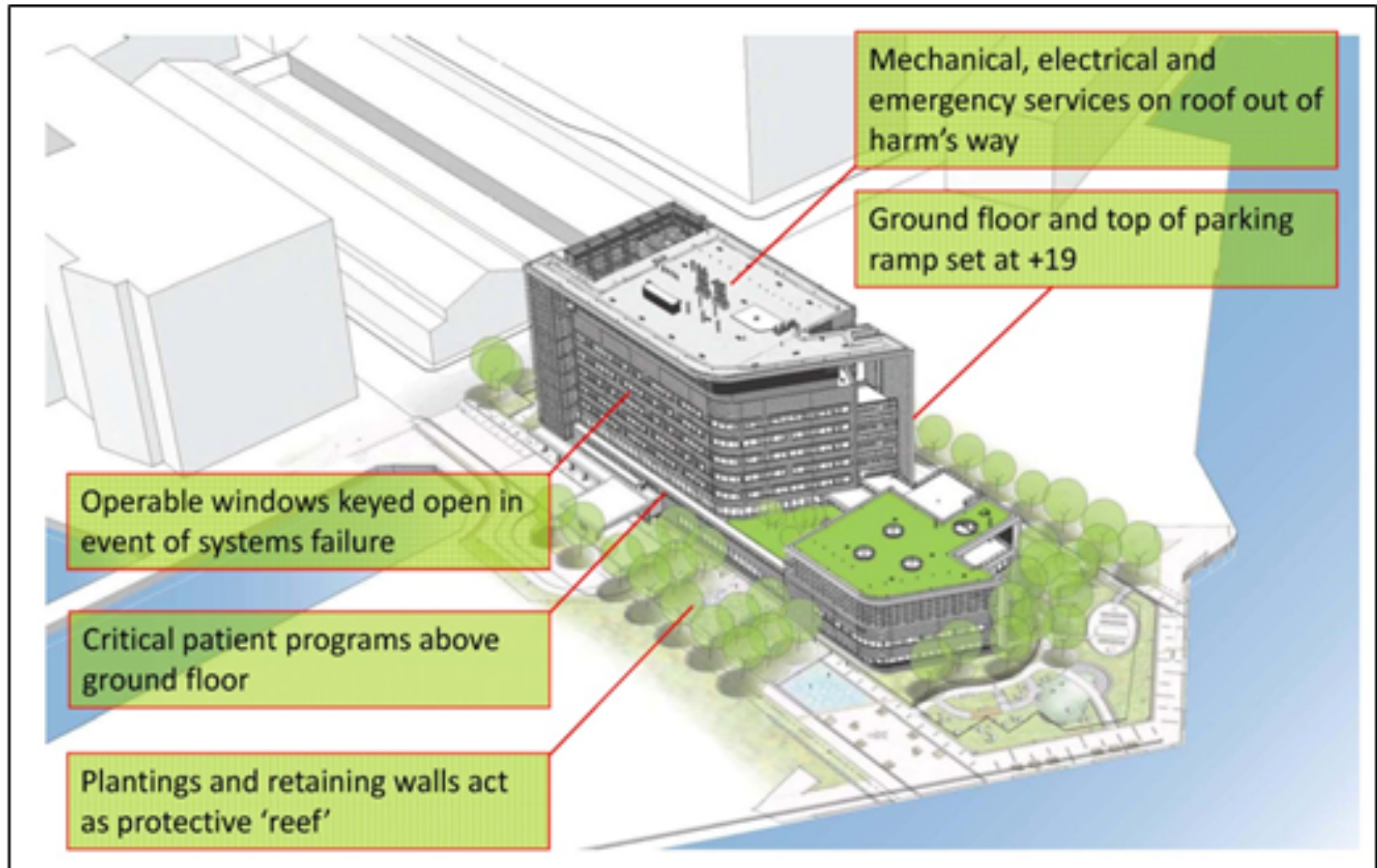




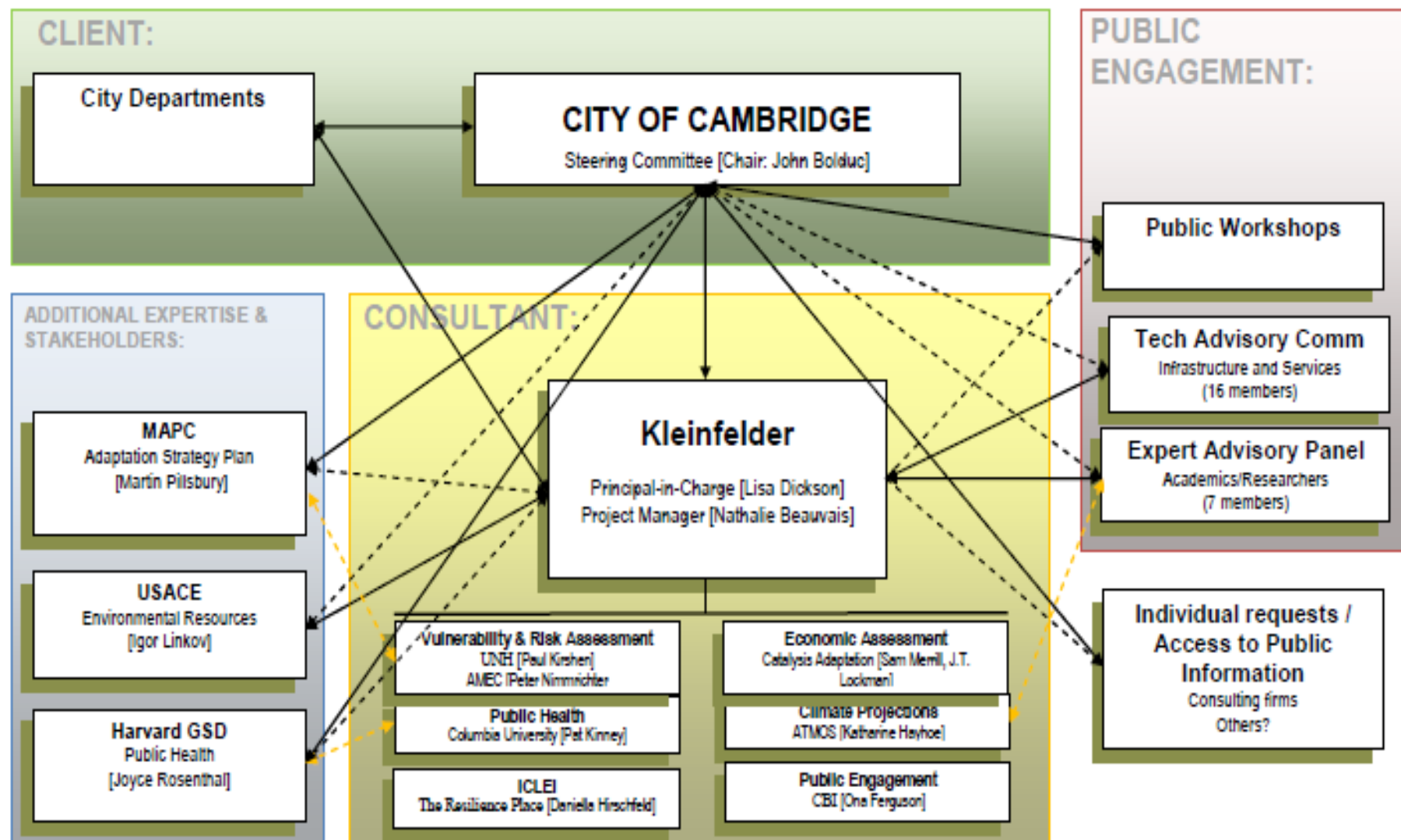




**Partners HealthCare risk assessment**  
**BUILDING ADAPTATION – Spaulding Hospital,**  
**Charlestown**



# Stakeholder Engagement





# Questions/ Discussion

